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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PIGEON MATCH—BOGARDUS, OF ILLINOIS, BEATS THE ENGLISH CHAMPION.

LONDON, July 7.—A pigeon-shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and George Rimmel, champion of England, took place to-day at Hendon, and was easily won by the former. The provisions of the match were that each should shoot at fifty birds, thirty yards rise, from five traps, five yards apart. Bogardus killed thirty-six birds, to his opponent's thirty. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Bogardus challenges all England to shoot against him.

SIXTY THOUSAND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS DEMAND THE EXTENSION OF HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE—DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons, this evening, John Bright presented a petition, signed by sixty thousand members of the Agricultural Laborers' Union and others, asking for the extension of household suffrage to counties and boroughs, and for a redistribution of Parliamentary seats.

Mr. Trevelyan moved the second reading of the household franchise or counties bill.

Right Honorable W. E. Forster supported the bill. The principal involved had already been decided, upon its merits, by all parties. The proposed measure was one of such pure justice that its eventual passage was inevitable. He quoted from utterances of Disraeli favorable to it.

Henry Fawcett said the agricultural laborers had been neglected in regard to education and other things, because they had not been enfranchised. The House would ultimately be obliged to concede the demands of an indignant people.

The speaking on the other side pointed to the large majority against the bill in the last session, and urged that the measure was inopportune.

The House divided, and the motion for the second reading of the bill was lost by a vote of 166 yeas to 285 nays.

Ireland.

GILDERSLEEVE WINS THE BELFAST CUP.

BELFAST, July 17.—The shooting for the cup presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast, took place to-day. Col. Gildersleeve won the cup over twenty-four opponents.

The contest was held on the range on Lord Dufferin's grounds. The distance was 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed five shots, the highest possible score being twenty. Several thousand persons witnessed the shooting. All the members of the American team and reserves took part. The contest was exciting, especially towards the close. The result was doubtful up to the last shot. The scores were announced as follows: Gildersleeve, American, 19; Lee, of Belfast, 19; Fulton, American, 17; Johnson, of Dublin, 18; Bruce, American, 17; McKenna, of Dublin, 17; Wylie, 16. The tie between America and Ireland was then shot off, according to the terms agreed upon. The men had three shots apiece. The result was again a tie, Gildersleeve's and Lee's scores being exactly alike. Each made two bull's-eyes and a center, counting eleven. The excitement rose to fever heat. As they began to shoot off the second tie, both men were cheered vociferously. The final result was a victory for Gildersleeve, who made three bull's-eyes in succession, scoring twelve. Lee made ten. The victorious American was widely applauded by the excited spectators. In the course of the shooting for the cup, Bodine, Dakin and Coleman, of the American team, made misses and were obliged to retire, in accordance with a rule which requires the withdrawal of any man who misses the target. A considerable number of Irish competitors also retired, under the rule, including Wilson, a crack shot.

The enthusiasm in Belfast for the Americans shows no signs of abatement. After the contests the officers of the American team and friends, accompanied by the Mayor, aldermen and other leading citizens, made an excursion on Belfast Lough. The party were entertained at Clandeloye, Lord Dufferin's country residence. Captain Hamilton, brother of Lady Dufferin, expressed his pleasure in receiving the gentlemen of the American team.

A banquet was given at the Town Hall to-night, in honor of the Americans. The Mayor occupied the chair. The company numbered 200, and included the first people of Belfast, and twenty officers of the British Army. Among the latter was Lord John Taylour, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Foot. The Mayor offered a toast to the Army and Navy of the United States. General Dakin responded. Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Mitchell, Major Leech and Col. Fulton also replied to toasts. The Mayor gave as the final toast, "The next merry meeting," and in his closing remarks alluded to the meeting held in this very hall to raise aid for the people of Chicago after the great fire.

France.

CASSAGNAC IS ABOUT TO KICK.

PARIS, July 7.—A. Granier de Cassagnac has published a letter in which he threatens to kick Gambetta.

DON CARLOS' FATHER RELEASED.

The father of Don Carlos has been released, on his promise to quit French territory.

PUBLIC POWERS BILL DEBATED AND PASSED TO THIRD READING.

PARIS, July 7.—In the Assembly, to-day, the Public Powers bill was debated. M. Marcou, Radical, moved an amendment in favor of making future Assemblies permanent.

Minister Buffet thereupon made an important speech. He defended the Republican Constitution of February 25th. The proposed amendment was in every way a violation of that instrument. No comparison was possible between French and American or English executives. He concluded as follows: "Prudence requires us to seek a guarantee against a *coup d'etat*. We shall find such, not in a clause of a constitution but in the establishment of a government in harmony with the traditions, character and wants of the country. A permanent Assembly would be a constant focus of agitation, causing public opinion to turn to the side of the executive power. Permanency would be the most detestable gift possible to bestow upon the Assembly. If Assemblies remain faithful to public opinion, the executive power will respect them."

This speech obtained for the Ministry the support of the Left, and M. Marcou's amendment was rejected.

An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirty, empowering a third, instead of a half, of the deputies to demand a special convocation of the Chambers, was withdrawn.

M. Kerdrel announced that the Moderate Right would support an amendment providing that if the Presidency should become vacant while the Chambers are dissolved, the Senate shall meet and general elections be immediately held. The amendment was adopted.

The Assembly then decided to pass the bill to third reading, by a vote of 546 yeas to 97 nays. The result is believed to be an indication that the majority are determined not to delay the hour of dissolution.

Austria.

BURIAL-PLACE OF EMPEROR FERDINAND.

VIENNA, July 7.—The remains of the Emperor Ferdinand were deposited in the Church of the Capuchins, in the same vault with those of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

Spain.

THE LONDON "TIMES" REVIEWS THE SITUATION—ALFONSISTS LOSING GROUND.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times* to-day summarizes the military and political situation in Spain, and gives a gloomy view of the Alfonsist cause. It says the recent minor successes of Jovellar have been outweighed by reverses elsewhere. The Carlists seem about to give the forward march. All the bright hopes Alfonso brought to Spain have vanished, and his best generals are less active than heretofore. They have met defeat instead of victory. The King has not been more successful in Madrid. He has failed to satisfy the Church and has enraged the Liberals; hence the ministry seem ready to try the effect of as much religious toleration as will permit Protestants to worship in the back streets, but such concession will disgust the clericals and will not satisfy Alfonso's political supporters. Neither has the King made peace between warring factions. The press is muzzled, to prevent its being disloyal, and there are no funds to pay the army or navy.

CARLISTS SAID TO HAVE EVACUATED VALENCIA AND ARAGON AND RETREATED NORTHWARD.

MADRID, July 7.—General Dorregaray, with fourteen battalions, comprising almost all the Carlist force in Valencia and Aragon, has rapidly crossed the Huesca and Lerida Railway, between the stations of Tradienta and Siliqua, and retreated in the direction of Barbastro. It is believed he is going to Urgel, but as he lacks cavalry to operate in that district, which is free of mountains and full of Liberals, it will be impossible for him to remain there. The Carlists traversed ninety kilometres in one day. Their flight liberates four provinces.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS CONFIRMED.

MADRID, July 7.—General Dorregaray has met with a repulse at Barbastro, and has turned in his retreat toward Sierra Guaro. The Alfonsist troops are in close pursuit. General Jovellar officially announced the capture by the forces under his command, of Cantaviejo, with its artillery and entire garrison, 2,000 strong.

Italy.

CANNOT AFFORD TO SEE OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

ROME, July 7—The *Opinione* announces that the Ministerial Commission appointed to consider whether Italy shall participate in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has decided in the negative, on account of the considerable expense necessary. The Washington Government has been so informed.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 7—The steamers Utopia, Holland and England, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 7, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2¾ per cent. Consols for money 93 13-16; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 103¾. Railroads—New York Central 89; Erie 12⅝; preferred 22. Refined petroleum 8½@8¾.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 64 francs, 7½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 95⅝.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton active: middling upland, 7½d; Orleans 7 7-16d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and exports and 9,400 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 5½@8s 11d. Corn—Mixed 32s 9d. Pork—Western 75s; Eastern 80s. Beef 72s 6d. Bacon—City cured 50s. Lard 58s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirit do 7½d.

THE LOEDER-PRICE PERJURY.

Testimony of Henry Ward Beecher—The Accused Held for Trial—Price Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, July 7.—At the further examination to-day of Joseph Loeder, charged with perjury and conspiracy in the Tilton-Beecher case, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was called as a witness, at the request of the District Attorney. He looked over the affidavit of Loeder and was asked if any of the statements in the affidavit referring to him and Mrs. Tilton were true in fact. Mr. Beecher replied: "There is nothing that is true there alleged." He was then asked to read the affidavit made by Price in connection with Loeder. He testified that there was not one word of truth in the allegations respecting him in his affidavit.

On cross-examination Mr. Beecher testified that he was not unguarded in his intercourse with any one, and certainly not with any lady. His association with Mrs. Tilton was that of a gentleman with a lady. It was not his custom to salute his lady friends with a kiss. He had sometimes kissed Mrs. Tilton. When he had been away for some time he kissed the Tilton family all around, but did not do so when he was in the habit of calling every few days. Mrs. Tilton had sometimes met him at the door in company with her husband, but he did not remember that she ever opened the door for him. His visits to Mrs. Tilton sometimes lasted five minutes, sometimes half an hour, sometimes an hour. Half an hour was about the usual length of time. He usually spent his visits in conversations; he had prayed with her, but only, he felt sure, when she was sick; he judged of this by his usual custom with his parishioners. He thought very likely there was a sofa in Mrs. Tilton's parlor, and that he might have sat upon it with her. His age was sixty-two years; he was old enough to be Mrs. Tilton's grandfather, and felt toward her like a father.

Mr. Britton objected to inquiries into Mrs. Tilton's disposition, which was wholly immaterial here. Justice Reilley so ruled, and the examination of Mr. Beecher was here finished.

District Attorney Britton said that he here proposed to rest the case of the people. General Pryor had been present but he told him his testimony was immaterial. He took pleasure in saying there was not a shadow of reflection upon General Pryor in this case, as counsel or otherwise; that gentleman was absolutely incapable of any improper connection with an affair of this kind. Moreover, he had found, in his investigation of this case, that General Pryor was brought into it purely by an accident, and under circumstances which would drive almost any one. Justice Reilley expressed his gratification with these remarks of the District Attorney.

Loeder's counsel said Price was a man who had been guilty of perjury, and he was the one whom the prosecution proposed to use as a witness. District Attorney Britton denied this, saying he wished Price to be held with Loeder. He did not propose to use the testimony of an acknowledged perjurer against another. Justice Reilley then committed Loeder and Price to await the action of the Grand Jury. The usual questions were asked the prisoners, Price acknowledging that he was guilty, and Loeder pleading not guilty.

Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury to-day to testify in the Loeder and Price case. Mrs. Tilton will give evidence to-morrow.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT FROM PRICE.

Another affidavit from J. J. Price is published, giving the alleged details of the getting up of the Loeder accusation against Mr. Beecher. Price said Loeder instructed him what to say, and that lawyer Morris paid him at various times small sums of money to spend in liquors, cigars, etc. Price also declares that the affidavit signed by him in Morris' office is false in every particular. He was never in Tilton's house, and never to his knowledge saw Mrs. Tilton.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderous Assault by Tramps near St. Louis—One of the Assailants Killed.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—About five o'clock yesterday morning, two German laborers visited the house of Mr. Geisler, near Carsonville, about nine miles west of this city, and in a very rough manner demanded wine. Geisler produced some, which the men drank. They then asked for more, which was refused. Geisler also sent one of his children for Mr. Schulenberg, his son-in-law, who was working in the field. On Schulenberg's arrival at the house he ordered the men to leave the place, which they refused to do, and assaulted and gave him a severe beating. Schulenberg's cries for help brought a man from the field to his assistance. After being released from his assailants, he got a shot gun from the house and drove the men from the place. No long after, however, the men returned and attacked Schulenberg, one of them with a knife, whereupon Schulenberg seized a heavy hoe leaning against the fence, and dealt the man a terrible blow on the head, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time. This county and St. Clair county, opposite this city, in Illinois, seem to be full of riotous and bloodthirsty farm laborers. Scarcely a day passes that some outrage is not committed by them.

Lively Search for two Vermont Bank Robbers.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 7.—Two robbers, who attempted to plunder the Bank of Barre, Vermont, last night, took the train at Rumney, but, seeing detectives on board, one of them became frighted and jumped off. The train was stopped and run back. After an extended search the man was found, half a mile from where he jumped off. He was badly cut and bruised and had concealed himself in the rushes. He was handcuffed and taken to Rumney. While the detectives and others were looking for him, his partner walked into the woods and disappeared. A general search is being made, and it is not thought he can escape.

Trial of Ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—The trial of Parker, ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, for frauds against the State, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, began to-day, in Columbia, before Judge Carpenter and a jury composed of five white and seven colored men.

General Waddy Thompson under Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—General Waddy Thompson, for whose arrest a requisition was made on Governor Hardin by the Governor of Tennessee a few days ago, passes through here to-day, *en route* to Memphis, in charge of Sheriff Anderson, of Shelby county, Tennessee. Thompson is charged with horse-stealing, perjury and larceny, but denies the charges. He is in very bad health, and is accompanied by his wife.

POLITICAL.

State.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER CONSENTS TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION AT ERIE.

INDIANA, Pa., July 7.—The Democratic delegates of this county having been instructed to support Hon. William Bigler for Governor, at the Erie Convention, a dispatch was to-day sent to Mr. Bigler, informing him of that fact and requesting him to allow his name to be used for nomination for that position; to which he replied as follows:

CLEARFIELD, PA., July 7, 1875.

To Jas. M. Thompson, Indiana, Pa.:

I received your dispatch to-day and shall comply with its request. My personal desires shall not interfere with my duty to my party and my State.

(Signed) WILLIAM BIGLER.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Charge Against a Treasury Official.

Complicity in the Frauds of the Whisky Ring.

Secretary Bristow Sells Ten or Fifteen Millions of New Five Per Cent. Bonds.

A New Afternoon Paper Threatened.

The Colored People's Celebration of the Fourth.

Professor Langston Addresses His Followers and Makes for Them a Declaration of Independence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1875.

Prominent Treasury Official under a Serious Charge.

It is rumored to-night that one of the principal officials of the Treasury, who for years held a prominent position in the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been discovered to be in guilty complicity with the whisky ring. The statement is generally believed.

Sales of Five Per Cents.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has sold for coin from ten to fifteen million dollars of the new five per cent. bonds and has used the proceeds for the accumulation of silver bullion.

New Afternoon Paper Threatened.

One of the effects of the determination of the employing printers of this city to submit no longer to the dictation of the Union, will probably be the establishment of a new afternoon paper here. Washington is already better supplied with good, bad and indifferent papers than the same relative population anywhere else in the universe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 6, 1875. (Patents dated June 22, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Arndt and W. S. Lyons, Easton, Pump.
T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Glass annealing oven.
J. S. and T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Lamp.
I. Hahn, Pittsburgh, Rolling mill.
A. F. Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Refining oil.
W. F. Mathews, Pittsburgh, Nut lock.
W. B. Coburn, Ruffs' Dale, Wardrobe.
H. Levy, Milesburg, Spooling horse shoes.
J. W. Neely, Petrolia, Hydro-carbon burner.
W. Stamp, Susquehanna Depot, Spark arrester.
J. E. Baum, Freeland, Grate for cooking ranges.
C. Bowman, Hanover, Car coupling.
D. C. Carroll and D. Rogers, Pittsburgh, and A. W. Forest, Jr., Tempersville, Machine for punching boiler plates.
J. H. Helm, Allegheny, Machine for forming links.
J. M. Koeberle, Philadelphia, Ratchet drill.
C. H. Powers, Philadelphia, Lock.
J. Shum, Philadelphia, Cloth steaming machine.
J. B. Stamour, Philadelphia, Car coupling.
W. W. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Hand photometer.
G. Hillegrass, Philadelphia, Hydrant.
L. A. Kettle, Philadelphia, Paper box.
D. McDaniel, Philadelphia, Roofing material.
A. E. Nickerson and L. C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Means for pumping wells.
F. Robbins, Oil City, Photographic dark trunk.
H. W. Spang, Reading, Railway signal.
P. Werni, Philadelphia, Preserving wood.
H. H. Bridenthal, Jr., Latrobe, Harvester.
F. Hill, Philadelphia, Fender.
F. McDaniel, Philadelphia, Fountain brush.
H. W. McAllister, Philadelphia, Hydrant.
W. L. Newham, Philadelphia, Valve gear.
J. H. Hardman, Allegheny, Bale tie.
W. Rogers, Lockbourn, Apparatus for supplying gas to furnaces.
G. Guppert, Williamsport, Bedstead fastening.
W. Walter, Latrobe, Water elevator.
Reissue—J. Walther, Pittsburgh, Mill spindle.
Designs—G. G. Miller, Philadelphia, Comb.
C. F. Pike, Philadelphia, Vase.
P. A. Jordan, Philadelphia, Printing type.
J. W. White, Philadelphia, Bird house.
J. Troax, Mt. Union, Bottle.

OHIO.

C. G. Force, Jr., Cleveland, Excavating apparatus.
D. E. Stevens and R. T. Lundley, Newark, Fruit jar.
F. X. Byerly, Cleveland, Sizing paper-fine.
H. M. Dick, Shelby, Mail bag catch.
J. Hogben, Cleveland, Sizing paper.
G. Keller, Cleveland, Boot crimper.
W. Hall, New Vienna, Canal boat.
J. R. Coleman and S. Myers, Galton, Tenoning spokes.
W. Hurd, Wadsworth, Polishing wheel.
W. J. Howerstein, Canal Fulton, Sausage machine.
L. W. Osborn, Morgan, E. D. Merieam and P. B. Doty, Conneaut, Manufacture of artificial stone.
S. Scott, Springfield, Metal hinge.
J. R. Syrimes, Hamilton, Seed drill.
J. P. Bryan, Canton, Soap holder.
A. W. Coates, Alliance, Spring chair.
M. H. Crane, Cincinnati, Coffin handle.
G. A. Day, Bowling Green, Heat regulator.
J. C. Dueber, Cincinnati, Watch case.
H. Hammond, Springfield, Gate.
A. E. Lyon, Cincinnati, Composition for building purposes.
A. T. Lyon, Cincinnati, Paint compound.
J. G. Murdock, Cincinnati, Hydrant.
J. Reynolds, Dayton, Blank book.
O. Ross, Cincinnati, Rod retainer.
J. Schick, Toledo, Bottle stopper.
G. Wissler, Cincinnati, Sewing machine binder.
G. Wissler, Cincinnati, Sewing machine binder.
Reissue—B. P. Fields, Lima, Manufacture of paper boards.
G. Males, Cincinnati, Cider mill.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH—PROF. LANGSTON DECLARES FOR A NEW DEPARTURE.

At the colored people's celebration of the Fourth at Hillsdale, near this city, Prof. Langston said he was there to declare independence for all who were his followers. "The hour is come when we must throw off this yoke of oppression and stand up for our rights as freemen. The signs of the times demand that we shall prove our fitness for all the duties of citizenship. The hour has come when we must manage our own institutions. If we have colored churches, then give us colored preachers; if we have colored banks, we must have colored bankers; if we have colored schools, let us have our own teachers; if we have colored colleges, we demand that we have our own officers. We have played the second fiddle too long. We want, we must have, a change for the better."

RAINS AND FRESHETS.

Damage to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special stating that the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad has been very badly damaged in Schuyler and adjoining counties by recent heavy rains, which caused a freshet in the Chariton river. The track near Brunswick is submerged for several miles, and is washed out in a number of places along the line. Trains will probably be suspended several days. In the meantime an arrangement has been made for the conveyance of passengers over the Missouri Pacific road. The river at this point is quite high, and water has appeared in the streets of East St. Louis. A rise of another foot or two will inundate a part of that town.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Recent heavy rains have so swollen the streams in Southern Ohio that nine bridges have been carried away on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the track is reported badly injured.

The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "The recent severe storms have caused terrible damage to railroads in this State. On the line of the North Missouri road, near Brunswick, one hundred miles of track is under water, and the road abandoned. No trains have passed since Sunday, and it will be impossible for them to be run before Friday. Hundreds of hogs, cattle and horses have been drowned, and farmers have sustained heavy losses by the ravages of the flood, which far surpasses even that of 1844. Yesterday a train was sent out from Brunswick, laden with boats, to release the people who were imprisoned in their houses by the water. The company is making strenuous efforts to get the road in operation again.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ferdinando C. Willett, Secretary of the American Legation at the City of Mexico, died on the 13th ult., at Cordoba.

Tyler, Frost & Co., wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, of New Haven, Connecticut, have failed, with liabilities between $150,000 and $200,000. W. H. Bradley & Co., carriage manufacturers, of the same city, have also failed, with liabilities about $225,000. It is probable that both firms will continue business.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

MADISON, July 7.—The Republican State Convention met here at noon to-day. David Atwood, of the *State Journal*, was chosen Temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess. A permanent organization was effected, with ex-Governor James T. Lewis for President.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following ticket was put in nomination: Governor—Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant Governor—H. T. Eaton, of Richland; Secretary of State—H. B. Warner, of Pierce; Treasurer—Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc; Attorney General—John R. Bennett, of Rock. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robert Graham, of Winnebago.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Wisconsin declare their unalterable adherence to the indissoluable union of the States, the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the functions assigned to it by the Constitution, the right of States and the equality of all men before the law;

That we declare parties to be only deserving of support so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs;

That we regard labor as entitled, in a high degree, to the protection of the Government in all its rights;

That we are in favor of freedom of religious opinion, and we therefore oppose any union between Church and State or interference with religious faith or worship or any legislation in the interest of any particular creed;

That we stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support and no division of the school fund for any sectarian purpose;

That we accept with approval the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of Chief Magistrates of the nation for a longer period than two terms;

That we approve of the present Republican National Administration, and especially the earnest effort to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations and to guard against their occurrence in the future;

That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration, instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world;

That we adhere to the doctrine of legislative control over railroads and other corporations deriving their powers and franchises from the State for the mutual benefit of the people and such corporations, without injustice to either, which policy was inaugurated and will continue to be fostered by the Republican party of Wisconsin, to the end that just and fair rates of transportation may be secured to all the people, while all unjust and oppressive acts of monopolies should be prohibited;

That we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steps in such manner as will occasion the least disturbance to the buiness interests of the country as little as possible;

That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry;

That we desire such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve inventors from the oppression of monopolies, and at the same time secure to the inventor fair remuneration, and to the public the benefit of the inventions upon equitable terms;

That the Republican party will continue, by all means in the power of the State, to encourage immigration, as an important agency in developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the Nation;

That with the experience of the past in reference to national and State administrations, we have additional evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Republican party, in its well-defined principles and practices, and purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our interstate commerce, by honest and faithful administration of laws and by a firm adherence to the principles of justice and progress.

We hold that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for promoting the laudable cause of temperance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1875.

MR. BEECHER'S SALARY RAISED TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A largely attended meeting of the Plymouth Society, which is composed of the pewholders of Plymouth church, was held in the lecture room of the church this evening, with Mr. J. B. Hutchinson in the chair. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the question of increasing Mr. Beecher's salary.

Mr. Henry W. Sage then offered a resolution to the effect that the salary of the pastor for the ensuing year be fixed at $100,000, instead of $20,000, which it has heretofore been.

This was seconded by R. W. Popes, after which R. W. Raymond made a lengthy address, in which he censured the action of the press very strongly. Reporters he characterized as a perfect nuisance, and said that they had all suffered by being interviewed by representatives of the press of the country. He related an anecdote of a reporter who had endeavored to interview Mrs. Beecher. That lady, he said, after being harrassed for some time by the questions of the inquisitive reporter, asked if he was a mother. The reporter replied that he had, and Mrs. Beecher asked him if she was not ashamed to have him engaged in such a disreputable business. The young man, said the speaker, did not reply to this question, but took up his hat and left the house. The interview was not reported.

Mr. S. B. White then delivered a brief and pertinent address in favor of the passage of the resolution. He said that while the Investigating Committee were sitting, Plymouth church had made no effort to influence them in any way, and so it had been all through the trial. They had made no effort whatever toward influencing the jury, or anybody else, in Mr. Beecher's behalf. Their time had not come until to-night, and now, said the speaker, we will show to the world that Plymouth church can spend millions in defense of her pastor's innocence, but not one dollar for blackmail or bribery.

The question was then put to a vote and passed unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice. There were about fourfifths of the pewholders of the church present at the meeting, which was of an enthusiastic one. It is generally understood among the congregation that this enormous salary is only for this year, and is mainly intended to help defray the expenses of the trial.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED SING SINGER.

Shang Hamilton, who escaped from Sing Sing a short time since by seizing a locomotive, was arrested here to-day.

FIRE RECORD.

Augusta, Georgia—$30,000.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 7.—The warehouse of the Langley Manufacturing Company, containing 300 bales of cotton and several hundred bales of manufactured goods, was struck by lightning to-day. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north or east winds, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly rain.

The steamers Elysia and State of Indiana, from Glasgow, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Eastern editorial excursionists spent yesterday in Omaha, and were handsomely entertained. They leave this morning, by special train, for the West.

The Ohio Democratic Executive Committee have decided to formally open the campaign at Gallipolis, July 21, with speeches by Governor Allen and Senator Thurman.

The soldiers' monument, erected at Findley, Ohio, by the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Hancock county, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration, and Governor Allen and ex-Governor Hayes made preliminary speeches.

The arbitration between the Chicago Typographical Union and the publishers of the daily papers in that city employing members of the Union, has terminated in mutual concession. The rates hereafter are to be forty-seven cents per 1,000 ems upon morning papers and forty-two cents upon evening papers, a deduction of three cents per 1,000 ems from prevailing rates.

MINNESOTA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Hard Money Platform Adopted After a Long Debate—The Ticket Nominated, Etc.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The Democratic State Convention spent most of the afternoon in discussing the financial plank of the platform. Finally the specie payment men prevailed over the expansionists by a large majority.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic-Republican party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, invite our fellow-citizens to consider whether the widely prevailing corruption in the conduct of public affairs in both State and Nation, have not made it evident that the dominant party should be deprived of the power which its leaders have of late years so prostituted and abused. Believing that reform can only be inaugurated by selecting candidates and representatives not before connected with any of these abuses, and who are known to be both honest and capable, we present to the people of Minnesota, as candidates for their suffrages, the gentlemen nominated to-day, and declare the following to be the principles they represent:

Resolved, First—That the adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed a great era in our politics and marked the end forever of human slavery and the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. Hereafter all parties must stand upon these issues, and our politics must turn on the questions of the present and future, and not upon those of the settled and final past.

Second—That the National Government is a government of limited and delegated powers, supreme within its sphere, while the great bulk of the rights of the people must find their safeguard in the States and the people themselves.

Third—That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

Fourth—A return to gold and silver as a basis of the currency of the country, with preparation and effective measures to secure a resumption of specie payments.

Fifth—A tariff for revenue only, consistent with an honest administration; none for protection; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—Freemen, uniform excise laws, no sumptuary laws.

Eighth—Official accountability, enforced by the civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers, and the strictest economy in all public affairs.

Ninth—The party in power is responsible for the administration of the Government while in power.

Tenth—That all corporations chartered or regulated by the State should be at all times supervisable by the State, in the interests and for the protection of the people against unjust indiscrimination and extortionate demands.

THE TICKET.

After the adoption of the platform, the Convention made the following nominations: E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, having formally declined to be a candidate for any position, D. L. Buell was nominated for Governor; for Lieutenant Governor, E. W. Durant; Secretary of State, Adolphus Beermann; State Auditor, Jos. Doran; State Treasurer, Albert Scheffer; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, L. Emmett; Railroad Commissioner, J. W. Sercerbox; Attorney General, J. Jones.

The Convention appeared to be entirely harmonious.

COLUMBUS.

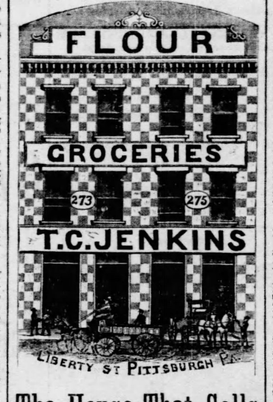
The Westerville Temperance Excitement—The Alleged Rioters Held for Trial.

COLUMBUS, July 7.—The parties for whom writs were issued yesterday, charged with rioting, in attempting to destroy a saloon, at Westerville, appeared in the Justice Court here to-day, accompanied by over 200 friends, among them nearly 100 ladies, who marched to the court room in procession. The defendants were anxious to proceed to trial, but as the prosecutor declared he was not ready, the defendants waived an examination and were bound over to court in the sum of $500. The people of Westerville are fierce in their denunciation of Corbin, and openly declare he placed the powder in his store which partially demolished his building on Monday night.

An engineer at Dublin, who is building break waters and harbor works, saves the trouble and cost of coffer-dams by constructing concrete blocks, weighing 350 tons each, which, by a clever contrivance, he sinks in a comparatively short time, and brings the work above low-water mark, when the upper portions can be built in the usual way.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can say money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.



The House That Sells THE GREAT White River

IRISH SOAP!

Full and Complete LINE OF GROCERIES.

SYRUPS, SUGARS, Roast Coffees, Salt Fish.

☞ NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGE.
☞ No Retail House Connected.

RISING SUN FLOUR!
AT OLD RATES.

Buy before harvest begins, as the demand will be great, and prices are likely to advance during this time.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
255 LIBERTY STREET.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Governor Osborne, of Kansas, Protests Against Settling Wild Tribes in the Indian Territory.

TOPEKA, July 7.—Governor Osborne today addressed a communication to the President, protesting against concentrating wild tribes of Indians among the civilized ones in the Indian Territory. Referring to the remonstrances already sent to the President against this policy, he says he heartily concurs in them. It is, he says, idle to discuss an abstraction. The practical question is, Are the interests which demand that, within a reasonable period, the Territory shall be opened to settlement upon terms just and equitable to the tribes already located there, superior to those of the roving barbarians whom it is proposed to civilize? He says that since Kansas has been a State, $590,000 has been expended in defending the people against

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

WILL the BEECHER papers take notice that the trial is over? From the way they keep up the discussion about it they would seem to think it is still going on.

THE Wisconsin State Republican Convention met yesterday. Of the proceedings, which were of an interesting and important character, a full report will be found elsewhere.

THE united debt and taxation of New York city averages two hundred and fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child in the place. Who says that Democratic government is not a blessing?

MINING stocks are greatly depressed at present, the favorite "Consolidated Virginia," which not long ago touched nearly 800, now selling at from 305 to 312, while many other stocks are much lower proportionately.

THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* again informs the New York *World* that the Ohio Democracy don't care a snap for platform declarations, but are only desirous of getting their men elected to office. Then why did they adopt a platform, at all?

IN AN appealed case from the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided the payment of a lawful debt in Confederate money during the rebellion to be void.

SOME fellow in Florida has shipped thirty carloads of watermelons to Ohio. This extraordinary shipment is accounted for by the fact that B. GRATZ BROWN is going to stump Ohio for BILL ALLEN. Buttered watermelon will be in demand.

GOVERNOR ALLEN ran three times for Congress in the Chillicothe district, in 1832, 1834 and 1836. In 1832 he squeezed in by barely one majority; in 1834 and 1836 he was beaten out of sight by WILLIAM KEY BOND. No constituency ever wanted to reelect him.

THE corner-stone of the "Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company's Works" at South Chicago was laid on Monday with imposing ceremonies. The works will be of great magnitude, and the enterprise has awakened unusual interest among the people of the Northwest.

THE poet LONGFELLOW will read a poem before the survivors of his class, at Bowdoin College, Maine, to-day. Out of forty persons who left college with him in 1825 only fourteen remain. The oldest living graduate of the institution is Hon. SETH STORER, who graduated in 1806.

THE Democrats of Kentucky reproach the Republicans of that State with having retarded immigration hitherto by giving circulation to alarming reports about the Ku Klux; and yet, no sooner do the JAMES boys and the YOUNGER brothers immigrate to Kentucky from Missouri than every Democratic bank in the State doubles the locks and bolts upon its doors!

THE people of Arkansas have very sensibly left off cursing the carpet-baggers and denouncing the Government, and turned their attention to the development of the State and the production of crops. These are reported to be very fine, particularly the wheat crop. Both corn and cotton also promise exceedingly well. The State bids fair to receive a heavy immigration next year. Its climate is good, the soil productive, the country rich in minerals, and the prospect, taken altogether, is very encouraging.

THE annual gathering of Democrats at Tammany Hall, New York, on the fifth, to celebrate the fourth, was noticeably slim. The sachems did not rally with any vim to celebrate the national anniversary. There is something about the Declaration of Independence that does not challenge the admiration of the average Democrat, and we do not wonder at his failure to grow enthusiastic over it. The wonder is that even Tammany should have the cheek to undertake to celebrate the memories of a day with which it has not the slightest particle of sympathy.

THE school teachers of Ohio, at their State convention held last week at Put-in-Bay, showed their appreciation of the situation by unanimously passing the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a free, impartial and unsectarian education to every child in the State, and that any division of the school fund or appropriation of any part thereof to any religious or private school would be fatal to education and the best interests of the Church."

The friends of free education in that State seem to be thoroughly aroused to the danger their school system is in of, being overturned by the Democracy.

ROBERT OWEN, of Lanark, Scotland, as he used to write his name, to distinguish himself from other numerous ROBERT OWENS, was the most noted sceptic of his day. His debate on Infidelity with ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, proved him to be chief among the unbelievers of that time. His son, ROBERT DALE OWEN, who has just been sent to an insane asylum, driven crazy by spiritualism, was, on the other hand, the most credulous man of his day. He believed in the materialization of KATIE KING, notwithstanding her own confession of fraud, and put complete faith in a thousand other vagaries equally as absurd.

WRITING of the grasshopper depredations in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, a special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, sent out with instructions to make a minute servey of the field, says that the damage, aside from the loss of the small grain crops, done thus far, is the loss of about sixty days' labor in the best part of the season, of an agricultural population of about two hundred thousand persons. The farmers are sparing no efforts to insure a crop, if hard work can do it. Every very little replanting remains to be done in either State; and, within the grasshopper district, not only have the corn-fields been replanted, but about two-thirds of the wheat-fields that were "grasshoppered" have been plowed and planted with corn—the Canada and other early varieties generally. Besides, millet and rutabagas have been sown in large quantities, and the prospects of a full yield are reported to be excellent.

WE SHOULD, were it possible, be very glad to believe that Southern reconstruction had been accepted as a finality by the political leaders of that section, and not merely acquiesced in under protest. When, however, a representative Southerner like General PRESTON, of South Carolina, is applauded by the students of the leading university in the South for declaring that the suppression of the rebellion was "the most unnatural crime GOD has permitted man to perpetrate," it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, at least among a very considerable part of the people, the old hostile feeling toward the Government remains, and that reconstruction is still merely formal and in no proper sense completed. An occasional correspondent of the New York *Times*, a careful and intelligent student of events, and a native born Southerner, writing from Georgia, says that the principle of State sovereignty is only slumbering, and that the leaders of the party are using the Southern Historical Society "to secure for the States rights principle a moral and numerical support in the ranks of the Democracy which will enable its friends to wield an appropriate influence upon the policy of that party." This society, it will be remembered, was organized in 1869, in New Orleans, and Rev. Dr. PALMER, of the Presbyterian Church, a blatant secessionist, made President. The public, however, knew but little of the society until it was reorganized by the Bourbon leaders, in August, 1873, at the Montgomery Springs, Virginia, when JUBAL EARLY was elected President. Since the reorganization of the society its power has been felt, and now the Bourbons control the Democratic party in the Southern States, and will undoubtedly control the party in the nation. The correspondent adds that they have a comprehensive plan of secret organization, and affirms that since 1873 they have been preparing for the campaign next year, organizing and marshaling their forces in a most skillful manner, and resorting to almost every means that human ingenuity could devise to accomplish their purposes. Unquestionably they are preparing for a desperate contest, and the sooner the people of the North realize the gravity of the situation the better it will be for the country generally.

OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

EX-President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, in an address before one of the literary societies of that institution, fell into the Cassandra vein and "mournfully confessed the decline of integrity and patriotism and disinterestedness in political affairs and relations. The type of political character has lowered. There has been a falling off in statesmanship. Considerations of public utility and welfare have less influence on the minds of leading politicians and citizens than formerly. The binding force of moral obligation seems to be nearly gone. On the other hand, there is a sad and alarming increase of official malfeasance and political corruption."

In the eyes of such men as Dr. WOOLSEY, the typical statesman of the past is DE WITT CLINTON, of New York, and it is by comparing the prominent men of to-day with such men as CLINTON, that he is led to dogmatize about the falling off in statesmanship. Yet CLINTON, it now appears, proposed to buy up the whole Legislature of New York, on one occasion, to promote his personal interests as a statesman. True, Dr. WOOLSEY, in worshipping these statesmen of the past, may not be acquainted with this fact; but ignorance concerning them is as little excusable as an unduly admiring estimate of them as models.

Is it to be wondered at, when men like Dr. WOOLSEY thus proclaim their belief in the wholesale corruption of the American people, that English Tories should seize hold of the slander and treat it as the unquestioned truth? Here, for instance, is the London *Standard*, commenting as follows on a Fourth of July celebration by Americans in London:

"None but Americans would venture such a display of bad taste as the banquet, and none but English would tolerate it. It is hardly decent for any loyal Englishman to participate in the celebration of English disasters. The American insurrection was about the most unprovoked rebellion in history in present times. Forbearance and conciliation on the English side was returned by the Americans with insult and abuse, which is only encountered by cringing flattery, and this Dean Stanley calls reconciliation and peace-making. *Among Americans are but few not actually participating in the general system of public plunder in their country.* Who would not joyfully exchange their institutions for the order, honesty and loyalty of this empire, from which a century ago they made their insane revolt?"

Who would not joyfully go back to the halcyon days of WALPOLE, when every public man in England was known to have his price? And who would not throw aside the present corrupt state of American society, and be elevated to the lofty level of British public morals as they now exist? It was only the other day that, in a debate in Parliament upon bribery at elections, the general purchasability of an average British constituency was frankly admitted, and Mr. BENTINCK, a Tory after the heart of the *Standard*, denounced the hypocrisy of such debates, and said that "there was really no feeling in or out of the House against the practice of bribery." The House laughed heartily at this admission, and showed no disposition to controvert it. We prefer, on the whole, the morals of our own country to those of Great Britain; but we do not wonder that the *Standard* should throw such missiles at us when our own people are so busy at fabricating them for such uses.

We deny, flatly and emphatically, the assertion of Dr. WOOLSEY that there is a sad and alarming increase of official malfeasance and political corruption. The binding force of moral obligation is *not* nearly gone, and there is just as high a tone of public honor, now, as ever prevailed in this country. There are occasional instances of unfaithfulness in public life, and instances of political corruption do now and then occur; but all such cases are dwelt upon so much and so long for political effect that people are led to believe that they are much more numerous than they really are. There may be more instances of the kind than there were twenty-five or fifty years ago; but there are more officers now than there were then, and the population of the country has doubled since De WITT CLINTON tried to buy up a Legislature in bulk.

Did any one ever stop to think how many men there are in public life in this country, holding places of trust as well as of profit, and how few of this large number have turned out badly? Let us take Pennsylvania as a case in point. There are in this State fifty-six counties, in which there is an average of ten officers to each county; twenty cities, with five officers each; and two thousand boroughs and townships, each of which has two justices, one constable, two supervisors and one treasurer, all of whom collect or disburse money for the borough or township, or for litigants. Then add to this two thousand postmasters, the many others employed in the internal revenue service, and still others engaged in public trusts whom we have not enumerated, and it will be found that there are at least *fifteen thousand* men in this State who hold places of trust, and who are engaged in collecting or disbursing money either for the public or parties litigant.

This is a large aggregate of men; and when we come to extend the computation to other States, it will be found that, in the thirty-seven States of this Union there are from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men upon whom the public confidence is in some measure bestowed. Many of the offices thus filled are small affairs, we admit, but official integrity is just as apparent in small places as in large; and the occupants of these small places all handle money not their own, be the amount large or small. If official corruption is so prevalent, it will be just as prevalent in small places as in large, and if official integrity be the rule, it will be as manifest in township officers as in the occupants of the larger offices of the county.

Now, how many of these army of public servants have proved unworthy? That there have been cases of flagrant dereliction, here and there, is true; but the instances of corruptness in public life, compared with the great mass of honest and incorruptible men, have been few and far between. We hear all about the defalcation and dishonesty, when it occurs, but we hear nothing of the hundreds of thousands who have resisted all temptations to dishonesty and have maintained their good names unspotted. The changes are rung upon every isolated case of wrong-doing; but no one takes into account the multitudinous cases of right doing.

We say, then, that political corruption among the public men in this country is *not* the rule; that the great body of men who are trusted and honored by their fellow citizens are pure, upright and honest; and that the occasional instances of corruption are not to be taken as evidence of general unsoundness, any more than one specked apple in a barrel is a proof that the whole package is rotten.

It is about time this wholesale denunciation should stop, and that this wailing over a purely imaginary depreciation from a past standard should cease. There is as much public virtue to-day, as in days that are gone; and while he who mourns over a picture of his own painting may claim distinction as a prophet of evil, he can hardly attain to eminence as a calm and unprejudiced observer.

THE business situation is reported by the New York papers to be steadily improving, so far as legitimate trade is concerned. The *Times* cites several instances of merchants who, on striking their balance sheets for the half year, found matters a good deal better than they had expected. In regard to the great producing interests of the country, too, there is much in the outlook that calls for general congratulation. The farmers of the Northwest are now rapidly marketing the surplus grain left over from last year, and the crop accounts continue to be of an unusually cheering character. In the South a full crop of cotton, sugar and rice will be raised, which will do much toward recuperating the Southern States, ward recuperating the Southern States, while at the West the wheat harvest promises to be the most abundant for many years, other grains promising equally well. Moreover, the grain crops of Hungary and Russia are likely to be below the average, and the recent floods in Hungary and France will still further reduce the Continental harvests. Tais makes it pretty certain that our surplus wheat yield will nearly all be wanted on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE WORLD.

In medieval Rome, I know not where,
There stood an image with its arm in air,
And on its lifted finger, shining clear,
A golden ring with the device, "Strike here!"
Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed
The meaning that these words but half expressed,
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday
With downcast eyes was passing on his way,
Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it well,
Whereon the shadow of the finger fell:
And, coming back at midnight, delved, and found
A secret stairway leading under ground.
Down this he passed into a spacious hall,
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall:
And opposite a brazen statue stood
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.
Upon its forehead, like a coronet,
Were these mysterious words of menace set:
"That which I am, I am; my fatal aim
None can escape, not even you luminous flame!"
Midway the hall was a fair table placed,
With cloth of gold, and golden cups enchased
With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold,
And gold the bread and viands manifold.
Around it, silent, motionless, and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad,
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone, their hearts within were stone;
And the vast hall was filled in every part
With silent crowds, stoney in face and heart.

Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed:
Then from the table, by his greed made bold,
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,
And suddenly from their seats the guests upsprang,
The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang,
The archer sped his arrow, at their call,
Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall,
And all was dark around and overhead—
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead!

The writer of this legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:
The image is the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;

The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone:
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempts from his books and from his nobler self.

The scholar and the world! The endless strife,
The discord in the harmonies of life!
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market-place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aims are selfish, and whose end is pain!
—Extract from "Morituri Salutamus," by Hon. H. W. LONGFELLOW, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lafayette, Ind., is the first place to invite Theodore to lecture.

Currant news items are beginning to appear in the country newspapers.

Tilton was at Plymouth church on Sunday and listened to Beecher's sermon.

The potato bug has made its appearance in various sections of Eastern New York.

In Missouri, it is predicted that the corn-crop will be greater than ever known before.

They call Mullett, "late Government architect and present professor at large of profanity."

Over 80,000 acres of land in Iron county, Missouri, are advertised to be sold for delinquent taxes.

The adherents to socialism in Germany have diminished, within a few years, from 340,000 to 25,000.

The Police Department of Boston cost $815,185 40 last year, and $1,015,572 72 for school instructors.

It is estimated that over five thousand men are now rushing to the Black Hills in search of—disappointment.

A vein of excellent coal has been discovered near Lawrence, Kansas, at a depth of forty-five feet below the surface.

Last Monday Atlanta celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first Provincial Congress of Georgia.

An Indian read the Declaration of Independence at the celebration on the Puyallup reservation, Washington Territory.

The next event of general interest is the college regatta, to take place at Saratoga on the 14th. Thirteen colleges will take part.

Three hundred money order offices will be shortly designated in this country where Canadian money orders will be issued and paid.

The New York Board of Education proposes to rescind the rule making the study of German in the public schools compulsory.

An Italian agent has recently been buying large tracts of land in California for his countrymen to settle upon during this year.

A fund of half a million has been guaranteed to be expended in proving the continuity of several of the Cottonwood, Col., mines.

A "long, slim, slate-colored bug" has received the mantle of the Colorado pest, and is now chewing up the potato vines in Illinois.

If the colleges, while they are dabbling in degrees, would take a few off the thermometer, the Boston *Advertiser* would be much obliged.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will take place at Detroit, August 9 and 10.

The Boston *Post* says there are eight more missionaries than there are heathen in this world of ours. And yet that paper remains unconverted.

One of the latest suggestions of hostility to the potato beetle is to dust the vines with Portland cement. The experimenter says "it killed every one."

In Burlington, Vermont, three churches recently were struck by lightning and a number of persons, who were at prayer meetings, were knocked over.

A new potato disease has made its appearance in England in the shape of a fungus which attacks the tubers when young. Its effects are most disastrous.

The Baltimore papers are urging the erection of a monument to Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who is buried at Frederick, Maryland.

Now comes Mr. Thomas Plowman, of Leavenworth, and declares that the locusts on his premises have attacked, overpowered and devoured a brood of callow catbirds.

The aggregate value of local church property exempt from taxation in New York city is $88,140,500, and colleges, hospitals, schools, etc., swell the sum to $64,410,000.

Col. Carrington, of the regular army, has gone to Europe to examine official document pertaining to the American Revolution, to be found in the British and French war offices.

The Worcester, Mass., Council of Sovereigns of Industry have unanimously voted to disband. The action was based on a general dissatisfaction with the workings of the order.

Gold has been discovered among the sand of the Rio Grande. A chemical analysis has been made and a shovelful of mud has produced the sixteenth part of an ounce of gold, worth about one dollar.

The Noble county, O., Republicans have nominated Private Dalzell for the Legislature. It is to be hoped they are able to elect him. He will then have something to do, and the newspaper editors of Ohio will get a rest.

Sixteen New Hampshire legislators went up to the Notch in the White Mountains last Saturday, and were cooled by the sight of six inches of snow on the mount and snow drifts six feet deep on the side of the mountain roads.

The Treasury Department is reported now to be the purchaser of all the bullion yielded by the great silver mines on the Comstock lode for coining into money, to take the place of the present fractional currency. It will require about $40,000,000.

The milk market at New York is overstocked. The New York *Commercial* says that all through these early months of the growing season the receipts have not been less than half a million gallons a day. So great has been the supply that milk is offered from first hands, at the railroad depots, at ten cents a gallon.

The Scandinavians have an important historical reminiscence attached to the Fourth of July. It was on July 4, 1825, just fifty years ago, that the first small colony of emigrants set sail for America, and their followers and descendants now form an element in the population of the United States at once numerous and important.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the heart of the Indian country, at Red Cloud Agency, ridicules the rumors of those who anticipate a general Indian war, or even any serious trouble with the Sioux, asserting that they are quite satisfied with the result of their visit to Washington, and prepared to sell the Hills.

Brown, the mind reader, has returned to his house at Council Bluffs, Iowa, after bluffing the councils of Boston scientists.

FROM STEUBENVILLE, O.

The Great Where-Is-He, Sam Cary, Makes a Speech, and Pays His Respects to the "Commercial"—Interviewed by a Saloon Keeper, and Makes a Confession.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 5, 1875.

General Sam Cary, not being satisfied with his effort on the night of the 3d, harangued a large crowd, composed largely of Republicans, in front of the most ancient of buildings, the market house, to-night. Sam had been towed around town all day by his old enemies, but now enthusiastic friends, in the hot sun; had been interviewed on the temperance question until he had almost talked his interviewers to death, and felt considerably worried himself. Sam had also read a special dispatch in the COMMERCIAL which had a tendency to irritate this usually mild mannered philanthropist, who, while he wishes to have it distinctly understood in this and other vicinities where there is a large German element, that he is an advocate of free beer and free whisky, he considers it an unwarrantable outrage on the part of the COMMERCIAL to publish it to the world, as it may be necessary for him to stump in localities where he is known as a life-long Prohibitionist. Sam pitched into the COMMERCIAL and its correspondent in the most improved style, using all manner of vile epithets to express his contempt for them; indeed, it is probable that he would have forgotten his object in ascending the huckster stand, had not a prayer meeting been inaugurated in the old Council Chamber overhead. The songs of praise had a wonderful soothing effect on Samuel, and he gradually came down to the work which had been prepared for him, namely: to talk the Germans and dissatisfied workingmen into voting the Democratic ticket. Of course he expressed unbounded affection for the workingmen, and promised them unexampled prosperity if the Democratic party should become a power in the land. At the conclusion of Sam's little speech (only two hours long), there was—well, slight applause. The most of his audience had become weary and had disappeared. It might be well to state, in this connection, that this great man condescended to be introduced by a saloon-keeper, John Engle; that he acknowledged to have written some little temperance tracts; that he had devoted twenty years of his time and spent twenty thousand dollars to suppress the traffic in which he (Engle) was engaged, but confessed that his labors had been in vain, and said that he stood squarely on the Democratic platform in that respect. Mr. Engle was glad he had met Sam, and promised him his support. Sam forgot to tell him that he hadn't changed his mind on that question until he had secured the nomination.

A BRAVE LAD.

A Train and Many Lives Saved by a Boy.

The Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel* of July 3d says: There was a case of life saving on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis road last Tuesday similar to many that have been written about to make heroes, which as yet has not seen its way into print. The Cincinnati day express, going east, left Connersville on time and was flying on its way at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, when approaching a bridge over the river a few miles from Connersville, the engineer noticed a small boy in the middle of the track motioning wildly with his arms. The heavy rains for several days before had caused the man at the throttle no little anxiety, and in a moment it flashed over his mind the bridge, but a very short distance ahead, was at least damaged by the freshet. With one hand he reaches for the whistle, and with the other he reverses the engine. The train employees heard no ordinary stopping signal in the keen, short whistle, and in a moment, conductor, engineer and all the train employees were helping the regular brakemen wind the chain that were perhaps the only hopes of saving the lives of all on board. The train was stopped within but a few steps of where the bridge once rested on the abutment. The structure had been washed entirely away, and had it not been for the boy the entire train would have gone into the river, as the bridge was just at the end of a curve and so hidden by trees that its disappearance would not have been noticed until too late. As soon as the passengers had gotten over the shock the full realization of their danger had caused, a search was made for the boy. He was found sitting down off to one side of the track, shaking as if he had a chill, so badly was he frightened. As everyone on the train flocked around the brave little fellow, who said he was eleven years old, and almost crushed him in their joyful anxiety to even touch his body. He innocently said he did not begin shaking until he sat down, thereby showing that not until he had seen the train stop in safety did his nerves give way. He said his name was Davy, and that he lived near by, pointing to a farmhouse. He was on his way home from a neighbor's when he discovered that the bridge had been washed away since passing an hour previous. He remembered the down passenger train, and knowing it was about time it came along, hurried up the track to give warning. He had only arrived at the spot where he was noticed by the engineer when the train came along. One of the passengers, an elderly Quaker lady, gave him five dollars, which he was loth to accept, although the conductor informed her that the officers of the road would reward the boy. The following day Superintendent Williams arrived at the scene, and, hunting out the hero, gave him what money he had about him, some $20, with the promise that whenever he wanted anything at all that he should apply to him. Yesterday trains for the first time passed.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Shipments of Ore and Pig Iron from the Lake Superior District Up to June 30th.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, June 30, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	30,57
Lake Superior	17,624
Champion	12,08
Washington	4,53
Republic	25,594
Kiernan	4,027
New York	14,18
Rolling Mill	2,546
Edwards	561
Edwards	1,020
Total	112,752

PIG IRON.

Morgan furnace	375
Bascom furnace	1,00
Carp furnace	69
Pioneer	1,100
Total	2,695
Total ore and pig iron	115,357

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse up to Wednesday, June 30, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	3,374
Michigamme	9,257
Total	13,631

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Thursday, July 1, 1875:

Mine.	Tons.
Jackson	11,191
Lake	8,23
Cleveland	1,720
Angeline	15,73
Hermine	2,262
Rolling Mill	12,66
Saginaw	1,26
South Side Jackson	297
Salisbury	591
Bay De Noc	2,419
Superior	492
Goodrich	63,797
Total	

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	4,360
Deer Lake	700
Iron Cliff	200
Total	5,160

PERSONAL.

Col. D. R. Anthony, who was so badly perforated by bullets some weeks ago in an affray at Leavenworth, Kansas, is in a fair way to recover, like his brother editor, Carruth, of Vineland.

In Shakespeare's day, for example, it was said that "a crafty knave doth need no broker." But in our time where would the young editor and the tall tower be without Jay Gould? But Shakespeare never said that "a crafty broker doth need no knave."

At Hutchinson, Kansas, members of the late editorial excursion, saw a man whose legs had been frozen off last winter while carrying provisions across the plains to the suffering people of Barbour county. Straightway they appropriated one hundred dollars to purchase him a pair of cork legs. Thus they put one man on his feet again.

A doubly remarkable incident is chronicled in Lincolnville, Me., concerning a wealthy resident of Bangor and his mother, neither of whom was aware of the relationship existing between them "for a period of fifty years." Still more extraordinary than this lack of filial wisdom touching maternal love instead of paternal consanguinity, is the announcement that "each heard of the other's death, being at different parts of the country."

Miss Anne Louise Cary attended church at Portland, Me., the other evening, and went into the choir, where she assumed the soprano part, which ran quite low in the closing hymn. When the audience passed out, and were commenting on the glorious voice of the unknown singer, a lady who prides herself on her musical taste responded to the circumstance of a friend: "I think it is one of that—street choir. She has a pretty good voice, but it lacks cultivation sadly."

The case of the long lost actress, Mme. Albertine, who was discovered by Captain Ralph Chandler at Ballarat, in Australia, and brought back to New York from Melbourne on the United States vessel Swatara, has attracted much attention from her professional friends. The address of her stepsisters, "The Manchester Sisters," has been obtained at Pleasantville, Venango county, in this State—and she has also discovered other living relatives in this city.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for August is a brilliant number. The last contribution in the number—Mr. Longfellow's poem—is by no means the least important. This poem, occupying five pages of the magazine, where it is published by arrangement with the author, was read on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1825 in Bowdoin College. Among the members of that class, besides Mr. Longfellow, were the Rev. George B. Cheever, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, Congressman Jonathan Cilley and J. W. Bradbury, ex-Senator from Maine. The poem is the best of the recent productions of Mr. Longfellow, and for dignity and tenderness of feeling is not surpassed by anything he has ever written. Simply as an example of publishing enterprise, the issue of this poem immediately after its reading is a memorable feature. The number opens with an exquisite poem by Joaquin Miller, "Sunrise in Venice," beautifully illustrated. Joseph Cook's long poem, "Ticonderoga and Montcalm," with seven superb illustrations, commemorating the fierce conflicts between the French and English, at Lake George and Quebec, for the mastery of this continent, is a truthful as well as a spirited and beautiful narrative of those grand and decisive events of early American history. Celia Thaxter and Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt contribute poems to this number. Miss Thaxter's poem, "Submission," is called forth by the recent wreck of the Schiller. A profusely illustrated paper, by William H. Rideing, gives an interesting history of the growth of that peculiarly American enterprise, the express business. The Rev. Julius H. Ward describes the beauties of camping out, the social gayeties, and the sportsman's pleasures, at Moosehead Lakes. His paper is accompanied by twenty-four excellent illustrations, most of them from the characteristic pencil of Augustus Hoppin. William C. Manning, an officer of the United States Army, contributes an exceedingly interesting illustrated paper on the "Ancient Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona." His description of the dwellings, domestic economy, and religious customs of the Zuni Indians is novel and entertaining. Professor Rau's fifth illustrated paper on the Stone Age in Europe is devoted to those most curious of scientific topics—the Kitchen-middens and the ancient Lake Settlements. James Parton contributes a paper on "Caricatures of Women," with fifteen illustrations, from Gavarni, Mrs. Trollope, and other sources. The "First Century" paper, this month, is a comprehensive review, by Francis A. Walker, of the Growth and Distribution of our Population, illustrated with maps. A volume of information is condensed into this article. Julian Hawthorne's serial story, "Garth," develops in interest with every successive chapter. This novel will place its author first among American story writers. Mrs. Spofford and Ella Farman contribute two short stories of thrilling interest. John Bigelow continues his analysis of Haytian Proverbs. The editorial departments are up to their usual high standard of excellence.

For more than a year past Mr. Henry Stacy has been endeavoring to perfect plans by which coal tar, crude oils, &c., could be practically utilized for the purpose of making heat enough to melt iron of all descriptions, brass, generate steam, &c. One of these heaters was placed on a furnace at the Malleable Iron Works last week, where it required eight days and nights to anneal the iron with coal, but the heater did the work better in six days and nights, consuming but two and a half barrels of tar, costing $1 50 per barrel. Mr. Stacy thinks he can run a locomotive a distance of one hundred miles without a fireman at a cost of but fifty cents. The cost of each heater is not to exceed $2 00 for each furnace. The tar, oil, &c., passes from the barrel, tank, or reservoir through a small pipe, and is deposited in front of a steam and cold air injector that forces it into the furnace in the form of spray, making a perfect mass of flame, but no smoke nor sparks.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and, are attainable by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stomach that is invigorated by that restorative rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary medicine is in a cheering mood, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other boon that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these most desirable results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable as it is the questionably fone of the most popular medicines in existence.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875, - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKISLICK, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ewing, F. Ikalm, G. Poullanedic, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 5 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Person desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. 7:7thsf

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders Only.)
Session open WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., for Paving the Sidewalks of Brownsville and Washington avenues with Brick, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the improvement of Penn avenue and other streets and highways in the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 2, 1870 and an Ordinance of the Councils of said city authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Brownsville and Washington Canon and Washington avenue, and Washington avenue from Brownsville avenue to Beltzhoover avenue.
Payments to be made in bonds, and amounting in all to about 9,000 square yards.
Proposals can be had with CHARLES REA, the Secretary of the Commission, at the office of Robinson, Rea & Co., Sandusky street, South Side, where specifications can be seen.
T. S. MAPLE,
GEO. T. ROBINSON,
D. C. DICKSON,
A. P. NORTON,
ELI SCHECK,
Commissioners.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1875. }

NOTICE TO COPYISTS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 12th instant, inclusive, for Transcribing the Registry Books and Transcripts of names of the several Election Districts of the County of Allegheny.
HENRY WARNER, Controller.
Per HENRY SNIVELY, Clerk.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
JUNE 27, 1875. }

PROPOSALS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad until JULY 10TH, for the construction and supply of material for
Stone Work for Hiland Avenue Bridge.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All proposals to be directed to the undersigned, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.
JOS. M. WILSON,
Engineer Bridges and Building.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
55 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.
EXTRAORDINARY G
AT WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Summer Dress Goods,
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.
HERNANIAS AND GRENADINES
AT
About One-Half Prices of Last Month.
At 19½c, Striped Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 6½c, Plain Black Hernanias, usual price 18c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernanias, usual price 20c.
At 25c, Great Bargains in Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 37½c, Plain, Striped and Plaid Grenadines.
At 50c, Rich Silk Striped Grenadines, usual price $1 00 and $1 25.
From 50c to 75c, Extra Bargains in Best Grenad

ICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1875.

We are unable to learn anything new in money market to-day from our inquiries among the banks, and must therefore quote the tone of the market and rates of discount without any material change—that is, the banks are not hunting loans and as a rule have no great surplus available funds, while among the smaller ones that have a trade among retail dealers money is scarce. The rates of discount rule from 7 to 9 per cent. to regular customers and from 9 to 12 to outsiders.

Philadelphia city warrants, bearing 6 per cent. interest, are selling at a premium in the city. City of Pittsburgh warrants are selling at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. If Councils would authorize the Treasurer to stamp the date of presentation on warrants as they come in and pay legal interest from that day to the date of redemption our warrants would soon be selling at par.

The gold premium continues strong, ranging at 117¼. A marked feature of the market is a strong undertone of the hundreds of millions of bonds that have a due under various calls from December, 1871, to this date, but little more than ten millions remaining unpaid. Within the next three months five batches of bonds, called on account of subscriptions to the syndicate for the new loan, amounting in all to thirty million dollars, fall due. These, however, add nothing to the mercantile ability of gold, which bids fair not to be excessive for the rest of the year. If heavy shipments of gold continue a further advance in the premium is inevitable. Gold is in one respect precisely like corn or wheat—when it is exceedingly cheap it will not be sold for a song. The early million redemption of bonds for the spring fund has spent its force, and twenty-four thirty tons of the precious metal have been transferred from the vaults of the Treasury to those of the Bank of England. The New York *Tribune* says there is nothing at all unnatural in this, and only shows that greenbacks are still too dear.

The San Francisco and Carson City Branch mints have resumed operations and coined the receipt and coinage of bullion. They have been closed a few days for the annual clean-up and for inspection by Treasury Department. It reported now to be purchaser of all the bullion yielded by the Silver mines on the Comstock lode for coining into money, to take the place of the present fractional currency. It will require at least $60,000,000.—*Exchange.*

Should gold remain above ten per cent. premium, as it probably will with our foreign trade in its present condition, every dollar of silver coin will be taken to the mint to be broken, as fast as issued, and be exported to foreign countries, leaving us without small currency of any kind, as the fractional currency is to be destroyed as fast as redeemed in silver. Our silver dollars are worth in currency from 8 to 12 per cent. premium, according to their denominations and dates of issue.

The Treasury Department seem firm in their determination to attempt the resumption of specie payments, as far as our small silver coins are concerned, yet we fear it will end as ignominiously as did the $5 90 experiment of Judge Richardson.

By the monthly report of the public debt for June, we learn that the debt was decreased during the month $1,431,289 56. The principal of the debt now outstanding is $2,232,284,531 95, on which there is due and unpaid of interest $38,657,256 19, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,270,941,788 14. There was at the same time in the Treasury, of coin, $70,854,410 44; currency, $3,973,361 38, exclusive of $58,415,000 special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $142,243,361 82, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury on July 1, 1875, to $2,668,726 32. Debt less amount in Treasury on 1st of June, 1875, $2,726,119,078 88, showing a decrease during the past month of $1,431,289 56. The decrease of the debt since June 30, 1874, $14,-[illegible]. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not paid, $828,705 20; interest paid by United States, $28,264,102; interest paid by transportation of mails, etc., $4,134,-[illegible]; balance of interest paid by United States, $24,129,791 65. By the above figures it will be seen that the net surplus of receipts over disbursements for the fiscal year was $14,390,514, which is more than one-half of the amount required for the sinking fund. By comparing the present June debt statement with the one of four years ago, the *Tribune* finds that in addition to the twenty millions of new 5 per cent. bonds taken by the syndicate in the place of an equal amount of 5-20's, *fifteen-millions* more have been sold under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875. Of the gold proceeds of these bonds nearly six millions have been used for the redemption of $6,000,000 of the 7 3-10 treasury circulation, being $5,134,-[illegible]; balance of

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.141	66	83	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	30.131	80	51	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
10 P. M.	30.156	71	71	N.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.146 Highest thermom...81
Mean thermometer...72 Lowest thermom....64

Cheap Salt.

We will sell from ten (10) to one hundred barrels salt or more—*cash*, for No. 1 $1 10, for No. 1 extra $1 20. Salt and packages guaranteed or money refunded.

Keystone Salt Works,
Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Anti-Treat Society.

An adjourned meeting of those favorable to the organization of an Anti-Treat Society will be held this, Thursday afternoon at half past three o'clock at the Reception room, Municipal Hall. All favorable to the objects of the society, viz: the abolition of the American custom of "treating" are invited to attend.

Review of the Fire Department.

The review of the Pittsburgh Fire Department will take place on the Monongahela wharf on Saturday next at 4 o'clock, p. m., and promises to be very interesting. All the men, horses and apparatus of the department will be drawn up in line on the south side of water street, and for the first time the whole force will be drilled together.

No Advance in Freight.

J. B. Rathbon, Esq., the General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Road, assures us that the rates from Chicago to this city, via Baltimore & Ohio Road, will not advance. This will give us a decided advantage over dealers that receive their flour by the Ft. Wayne Road.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants,
255 Liberty street.

The Circus Coming.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, W. W. Cole's great circus, menagerie, etc., are to be here—the very first of the season. They have won quite a reputation during the time they have been in the field, and are said to combine very many excellent features. One of the novelties promised is the exhibition of the steam man—made of iron and propelled by steam—which stands upright, walks and runs. As nearly everybody likes this class of exhibition, Mr. Cole can rely upon liberal patronage.

Locks and Currycombs.

The Philadelphia *City Item* says: American manufacturers are now disturbing the equanimity of British padlock makers, and more than ever the peace of their makers of currycombs. A Pittsburgh firm, in particular, has much to answer for in this respect. Not only are they making goods which, at one time, were made almost exclusively in Wolverhampton and Walsall, but, with true American dispatch, they are executing the orders they receive with a promptness with which their British rivals cannot compete.

Burglary in Allegheny.

John Weih, of No. 60 Willow street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, stated to a detective yesterday that his house was burglarized last Monday night or Tuesday morning. Weih had been to a picnic on Monday, and retired to bed early in the evening. He awoke about half-past one o'clock in the morning, and finding things in the room in a confused condition proceeded to make an investigation. He discovered that the window shutter had been forced open with a jimmy; that his watch and revolver had been stolen, and that $75 in money, which had been sewed up in the belt of his wife's dress, had also been secured by the thief. The apartments on the third floor of the house, occupied by another family, were visited by the thief and ransacked, but nothing of value taken.

Another Thumping Match.

The following articles of agreement were signed yesterday by two bruisers named James M. Jacobs and Jerry Donavan:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to fight a fair stand-up fight according to the rules of the London Prize Ring for the sum of $500 a side, the battle to be fought in Pittsburgh, sixty days from date, $25 to be paid on signing articles of agreement and $100 twelve days from date, the remaining $125 to be paid to the final stakeholder to be chosen hereafter three days before the day of the fight, Wm. Weyman to be temporary stakeholder. JAMES M. JACOBS,
JERRY DONAVAN.

Jacobs is said to be the proprietor of a hotel on Water street. His only feat in the fistic line was the vanquishing of Dave Cruikshanks last summer, at Braddocks. He is backed by G. G. Farrow and will be trained by Tom Sullivan.

Donavan whipped Jimmy Kearney, near Louisville, in 1866. His backer in the prospective fight is Dan McFerry.

Sewers Opening Into Houses.

The death rate in Liverpool has been greatly reduced by the cutting off of direct communication between the public sewers and the houses of the poor. The health authorities have exercised their power with the poor people, but the wealthy still have direct connection between their houses and the sewers. Sewer gases are quite as injurious in the houses of the wealthy as of the poor, although the former have better opportunities for escaping its deadly effects. But the sanitary arrangements made for cottages are equally applicable to mansions, and if it is true that fevers and other contagious diseases arise from drains and sewers opening into houses, the connections should be cut off. The wealthy might escape death by change of air, but contaminate the neighborhood where people lived whose house connections with sewers had been cut off "for the public good," and who could not obtain either medical advantage of air. This note is made for the benefit of "whom it may concern" here in Pittsburgh.

Another Minister Deceased.

The *Presbyterian* has the following notice of one formerly well known in Pittsburgh and vicinity: "Rev. James Campbell, a member of the Presbytery at Muncie, died at New Orleans, La., on Monday, June 14th, in the seventy-seventh year of of his age. Deceased was born near Mercersburg, in Franklin county, in 1798. He graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and afterward from Princeton Theological Seminary, in New Jersey. His principal charges were for a long time over the Presbyterian churches in Kittanning and Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, and in Columbiana county, and at Tiffin, Ohio. He afterward removed to Athens, Ohio, where he educated his children at the University in that place. Becoming disabled by age and disease from preaching, he devoted himself to teaching, becoming successively principal of two or three different seminaries. The last five years of his life were spent in New Orleans, at the home of his children. He was a sincere and devoted Christian, and to the service of the Divine Master, whom he worshipped and adored, he consecrated the whole of his life."

The Hickman Reunion.

Among the old families of Allegheny county is that of the Hickmans, descended from Nicholas Hickman, who came over from Germany in 1773, and some years after settled in South Fayette township, this county. Peter Hickman, a son, in 1797, married a Miss Fawcett, and seven of their ten children are still living. A short time ago a family reunion was held at the old homestead. With children and connections by marriage and forty-eight grandchildren, sixty-three great grandchildren and three great great grandchildren, over one hundred and fifty relatives sat down and partook of the good things furnished. After the repast, all adjourned to the orchard, where prayer was offered, songs sung, speeches made, old paths searched out, the old log house visited, and the scenes of childhood recalled in various ways. Among the relics displayed was the wedding bonnet of the grandmother, and a salt box used to carry salt on horseback from the other side of the mountains. All the Hickmans are Presbyterians, and there is not an intemperate one among them. Mr. John Hickman related this story, as indicating the danger which surrounded the frontiersmen half a century ago: "My father," said he, "was sleeping one night when a clapboard loosened and fell, striking him on the head. Starting up and grasping his weapons, which were always at hand, he shouted to his sons 'The Indians! the Indians! I'm scalped! I'm scalped!'"

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Addison W. Erwin, of Allegheny City, bankrupt. Composition of the debtor with his creditors was confirmed by the Court.

N. Marshal & Co., Luzerne county, bankrupts. Claim of J. W. Howell as a lien creditor referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

United States vs. a quantity of liquor owned by Golson & Eastman. Decree of forfeiture entered.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr *et al.*, the Court fixed Saturday, July 17th, as the time for hearing the argument on the motion for a new trial.

In the matter of the assignment of John N. Reiger to Wm. Oppenheimer, the court appointed Jacob Abbey and J. C. Dermitt viewers to appraise the property and make report.

The court then adjourned until Saturday next.

THE AMMAN HOMICIDE.

The Evidence All In—Counsel Make Their Speeches, the Court Delivers the Charge and the Jury Retire—No Verdict Last Night.

The trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Zell, Hoffman and Fishbach, indicted for the murder of Martin Amman, in Sorg's saloon, on the South Side, in April last, was resumed at nine o'clock yesterday morning before Judge Stowe, when the Commonwealth proceeded with the examination of its witnesses.

Mrs. Sorg, wife of Jacob Sorg, gave a description of the fight in the saloon, but the testimony was not direct as against any of the defendants.

Henry May testified that he saw Hoffman striking in the direction of the table at which Amman sat. Hoffman had something in his hand; witness did not think it was a beer glass.

John Hess, who was knocked down in the fight, testified that he could not tell who struck Amman, but Hoffman was close to deceased when the fight began.

The testimony of Henry Werner was to the effect that when he went to Sorg's saloon he saw Hoffman, Zell and Fishbach ejected. Witness heard Hoffman say that he would kill the Dutch s—of a —. Witness then went into the saloon and warned Amman.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

The Commonwealth had announced that here they would rest, and the defense were consulting as to the course they would pursue, when Mr. Moore, one of the private counsel for the prosecution, stated to the court that they had discovered a new witness, and would ask the privilege of producing him on the stand. The court allowed the witness to be placed on the stand. His name is John Harche, and his testimony was a square contradiction in many respects of that given by all the other witnesses. He said that he was standing in the saloon at the time the second fight commenced, but had seen nothing of the first one. Zell and Hoffman, he said, went into the saloon, and demanded to know from Sorg why they had been treated so roughly. Sorg replied that had they acted as gentlemen their treatment would have been different. Amman by this time had said something, when both Zell and Hoffman walked over to where Amman and Hess were standing, and one of them said to Amman, "What do you want?" Whereupon Zell struck Amman and knocked him over on the chair, and Hoffman knocked Hess under the table. While on the witness stand, Hess himself testified that it was Zell who had struck him and that Hoffman had struck Amman. However, on being closely questioned, Harche said he was certain that Zell was the man who struck Amman. The witness said that the two men then recovered themselves, and Hess seized a chair and struck Zell and Hoffman, who were retreating towards the door. Just then a beer glass was thrown by one of those two men, Zell and Hoffman. The witness was certain one of them threw it, but could not say which one. That glass struck Amman on the side of the head and produced the wound which Dr. Kerr testified had caused his death. The witness was rigidly cross-examined on this point, as to how he knew it was thrown by one of those two men. This was the first and only testimony which directly pointed to the defendants, as having thrown the fatal glass. The witness said that one of the men was taller than the other, and said he thought he could tell which one it was who threw the glass if they would stand up. They were not permitted to rise, however, when after some consideration the witness said he was tolerably certain that Hoffman had thrown the glass. He had known Zell's folks well and knew Zell from the time he was a boy, although of late years he had "grown out of his eyes," as he expressed it. Hoffman he did know before. The witness was questioned about Sorg's conduct and position during the row and disturbance, and said that he was positive that Sorg remained quiet—behind the counter, and did not throw a glass, while Sorg himself testified that he helped to put them out with a poker and had hit all he could. The witness also testified that he had not been before the Coroner's jury and had never told any person this story until yesterday morning, when he told it to Mr. Luty in the court room. When asked how he happened to come to the court room, he said that he had been subpœnaed through the agency of Mr. Sorg, and that he had had a conversation with Mr. Sorg, in his sitting room, on Sunday last, about this case. The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defense, and stated that they would show none of the defendants were guilty of the killing. On the other hand, Sorg had thrown glass after glass at the defendants, and one of them had unfortunately struck the deceased, although not intended for him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's remarks Mr. Moreland, who appears for Fishback, said that he had several witnesses to prove an *alibi* as to his client, but as the testimony of the Commonwealth's witnesses all showed he was not in the saloon at the time of the second row when Amman was struck, he did not suppose that it would be necessary to call his witnesses. Judge Stowe said that there was plainly nothing against Fishback, and he was entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

The defense then called Albert Ross, who testified that he saw Sorg throw two or three glasses during the fight. George Hoffman, a brother of one of the defendants, also testified that he saw Sorg throwing glasses, nine or two other witnesses were called who testified in substance the same, when the court took a recess for dinner.

Upon the re-assembling of court at half past one o'clock, several character witnesses were called, who testified to the good reputation for peace of the defendants. This closed the testimony, when Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the defense, asked the Court to charge the jury that the burden of the proof was on the Commonwealth to show that the defendants had inflicted the fatal blow; and that if there was in their minds a reasonable doubt they could not convict.

The counsel then proceeded to address the jury. Mr. Luty first spoke in behalf of the prosecution, and was followed by Mr. Marshall for the defense. Mr. Moore then closed on behalf of the prosecution.

Judge Stowe then delivered the charge of the court, at the conclusion of which the jury retired, and not having agreed upon a verdict at the time of adjournment.

JUDGES McCANDLESS AND McKENNAN.

Sketched by a Clerical Juror—Kissing the Book, etc.

"Shenango," one of the clerical gentlemen summoned as a juror at the late session of the United States Courts at Williamsport, contributes an interesting letter to the *Presbyterian Banner*, from which we make the following extracts:

In the District Court, our friend, the Hon. Wilson McCandless presides with quiet dignity and legal ability. He is, as you know, a fine specimen of the gentleman of the old school, dignified, yet genial in his manners, and looking all the time as if he had just stepped out of the pages of Addison's Spectator. He is a great deal of inattention paid by the authorities to the quarter of petitioners in the constables, which has enabled violators of the Liquor law to escape with impunity. It is generally known that there are bars in this city which are kept open day and night and on Sundays, and on election days, and yet the constables of those wards in which these saloons are located make no return of any such violations.

Another matter has been suggested to the Grand Jury by local notices recently published in the city daily papers, viz: The action of the Grand Jury upon liquor bills presented to them by the Assistant District Attorney. Informations in many of these cases are made from information secured by professional informers and by temperance advocates, and when the proof offered to sustain the indictments thereon fail to satisfy the jury, then they, the jury, are reflected upon. As it is not possible for any one outside to know what may be testified to before the jury, so likewise, is it impossible for them to judge of the action of the jury thereon. The jury, are however, impervious to any such remarks, and have a supreme contempt for the persons who may have originated them.

The Grand Jury commend the Assistant District Attorney for his efficiency and attention to the duties of his office.

GEO. H. KUHN, Foreman.

Allegheny City Guard.

The organization of the Allegheny City Guard was completed last evening, by the election of the following officers: W. W. Tyson, Captain; James Archibald, First Lieutenant; W. C. Brothers, Second Lieutenant. The company numbers eighty-six men. It was mustered in as Co. F, 19th Regiment N. G. P., by Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Moore, of Major General Pearson's staff.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY has had the honorary degree of M. A. conferred upon him by Princeton College.

MISS MAGGIE WELDON, of Federal street, Allegheny, was accidentally shot on Monday, is out of danger.

THE HUMANE Society is increasing in strength daily. Prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, are adding their names to the roll.

A TRUE bill for murder, and one for manslaughter, were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against Policeman Greer, of East Liberty.

WILLIAM MEISENHEIM, employed at the Oregon brewery, suffered the breaking of an arm by a fall during the progress of the recent storm there.

REV. RICHARD LEA, the oldest Presbyterian pastor in this city, and an alumnus of the Western University, received the degree of S. T. D. at the late commencement.

THE WATER Committee, or a majority of them, visited the new works yesterday in company with Mechanical Engineer Lowry, and made a thorough inspection of the castings.

SERGEANT ROHE, who for some time has had charge of the signal station in this city, will leave for Boston at the end of the present week. He will be succeeded by Mr. Welsh. Mr. Rohe is an intelligent and efficient officer, and his services here have given entire satisfaction to the public and the department. The good wishes of the many friends he has made here will attend him wherever he may go.

A GERMAN girl, named Geisey, was found wandering in the streets of Allegheny, last evening, by a policeman, who took her to the lock-up. The girl stated that her father and mother died recently, and that she had since been a member of a home; that she applied for admission under the roof of a wealthy uncle, on Spring Garden avenue, but was denied. The girl is about twelve years of age, and is in a destitute condition.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

DR. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted, and after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is *gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.*

ATLANTA, ILL.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by the coming up of my second daughter, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottle, she could walk all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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Meeting the Popular Demand.

We are happy to state that the fire extinguisher invented by Dr. J. H. Connelly of this city is rapidly coming into favor among manufacturers and other property owners hereabout. A few days ago the extensive works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company were supplied with extinguishers and the proprietors of this establishment will hereafter depend exclusively upon them for prevention from the ravages of the devouring element, having discontinued their policies of insurance. The huge wards adjoining the cutlery works have also been furnished with the extinguisher. The prompt and efficient operation of the Connelly extinguisher commends it to all who have examined it, and in view of the late destructive fires in our city which might have been confined within much narrower limits by its use, we predict shortly to see an unusual interest developed on all hands in this novel arrangement. It certainly behooves owners of valuable buildings to become acquainted with this most desirable safeguard against their destruction and the ensuing loss.

Complete Outfits

for the warm weather now upon us can be procured at short notice, made from fashionable fabrics and in the latest style, at the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. His assortment of goods is unsurpassed in this market, and the neatest and most stylish garments worn upon our streets are turned out at his house. Another thing that should be remembered in connection with Mr. Tiegel is that his prices are extremely low for first-class goods and workmanship. A visit to his emporium will well repay all who need summer suits.

A Splendid Woods Piano Organ,

A sample instrument (used for concert purposes) only since January 1st), containing beautiful solo stops, the finest instrument manufactured, will be sold at a large reduction from retail price to save carrying it over to next season, at the Woods Organ Agency, Sheib's Music Store, 70 Fifth avenue.

Musical Instrument Repairing

Of all kinds carefully and well done at short notice at Sheib's Music Store, 70 Fifth avenue. No matter what instrument you may have out of order, you can have it repaired there by a careful and reliable person at moderate price.

Celery and Chamomile.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure headaches, neuralgia and nervousness, and will cure any case no matter how obstinate it may be, of either sick, nervous or dyspeptic headache, or neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness. Price fifty cents per box, sent post free to any address, or may be ordered through any druggist. Office 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Sold by all druggists. Harris & Ewing, agents for Pittsburgh.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. tr1s

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Twenty-sixth Annual Session of Allegheny Conference—First Day.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Allegheny Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America commenced yesterday morning in Avery Mission Church, Allegheny. Bishop J. J. Moore, of the Second Episcopal district, presided, and called the meeting to order at ten o'clock. The platform was also occupied by Bishop J. J. Clinton, of the First Episcopal district, New York. The services were opened by Bishop Moore, who read the 40th chapter of Isaiah and the 12th chapter of Revelation.

Rev. Mr. Price then announced the hymn commencing—

"High on His everlasting throne
The King of Saints His work surveys,
Marks the dear souls He calls His own,
And smiles on the peculiar race."

After the singing of the hymn Rev. Mr. Hamilton led in prayer.

The Conference was then organized for business by the election of Rev. M. M. Bell, as Secretary; Rev. W. H. J. McDay, Assistant Secretary; Rev. Mr. Howard, Reporter; Mr. B. F. Pulpress, Assistant Reporter.

Bishop Moore then addressed the Conference in an impressive and feeling manner. He referred with devout thankfulness to the success which had crowned their labors during the past year. The church had passed through some fiery trials, but the blessings of Most High had been showered upon it, and success had attended the efforts of the toilers. He urged greater consecration among both ministers and laymen, and exhorted all to be united in the work, and then all the powers of evil could not prevail against them, but the world and Satan would have to give way.

Bishop Clinton also made a short but touching address. He expressed his pleasure at being among them. His last visit here was made twenty years ago. He had then helped to plant the standard of the church in the west and had helped to organize the first Conference in the District. The Bishops who presided at the first Conference were now gone, together with many who were then associated with them in the blessed work, but who had since entered into rest. These were all waiting on the shining shore to welcome their brothers into eternal felicity. He hoped that they would all so live in peace here with all men, and do the work of the Master so that they might be approved of God when he numbered his children.

The roll was then called and it appeared that there was a full attendance of members.

The Conference then adjourned until TWO P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises, after which the Conference proceeded to examine the character of the ministers, in accordance with disciplinary requirements. When the name of D. B. Matthews was called, his character was arrested. He had been pastor over the Allan Wesley church, Pittsburgh, and had been suspended on a charge of immorality. The case was referred to a committee.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Brown's chapel, Allegheny, and Rev. Mr. Phillips were introduced to the Conference. Prof. Neale, editor of the *Elevator*, was also introduced, and, with the other two, was made a corresponding member. Prof. Neale made a brief address in behalf of the *Elevator*, and of a fraternal character.

The following committees were then announced:

Committee on Rules—John Fidler, E. C. Pipkins.

Committee on Devotional Exercises—J. E. Price, M. M. Bell.

Committee on Complaints—J. E. Price, George Bosley, J. Ross, F. Fidler, J. W. Tarrey.

Committee on Holy Orders—J. E. Price, C. Pipkins, M. M. Bell, J. Fidler.

Committee on Sabbath Schools—Wm. H. McDade, M. M. Knox.

Committee on Education—J. E. Price, J. V. Gibens, Wm. H. McDade.

Committee on Church Extension—J. V. Gibens, M. M. Bell, B. F. Pulpress.

Committee on State of the Country—M. M. Bell, Wm. McDade, J. Ross.

Committee on Credentials—John Davis, M. W. L. Knox.

Marshals—J. H. Barnes, S. T. Whiting.

The Conference then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

A Report From Superintendent Street of the Humane Society.

Mr. Zadock Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society makes the following report of a case that has created considerable talk in a rural district of the city. He says:

Some days since information was received that a man named ——, living in —— ward had a daughter, that they claimed was insane, and that she was cruelly treated by her parents. I took Mrs. Patterson and Agent Doran with me, and visited the place. After some conversation with the parents they consented to let us see the girl, and brought her into the room. We found a little girl, aged about twenty years of age, with a good intelligent countenance, and she appeared well educated, conversed naturally and sensibly. She asked us to bring her away; said she wanted to go away from there; that they whipped and abused her at times; would not feed her enough; and let her have anything to read. When asked what she would like to read, she replied, anything that was suitable for a young lady to read. When asked if she liked to read novels she replied no, that she liked something of more sense than novels. When asked about her food she said she liked everything good, that strong coffee hurt her head, and strong tea kept her awake. She still wanted us to bring her away, and when told we could not do that, she began to cry.

She has been confined in the loft and different places, and is now in a room in an adjoining house, in which no person lived for about three years. She looks pale and much reduced. Naturally she is robust and hearty looking. When we asked her why she was brought to the asylum, they said they could take care of her without that expense. On the whole, we were of opinion that humanity would require her removal from her present place and influences, and that health and mind, if diseased, could be restored if rightly treated with right influenced surroundings. We brought the parent neighbors who all say she should be removed, and believe that she can be restored.

ZADOK STREET.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Contract for the Buildings Let—The Lowest Bid $49,750.

The Executive Committee of the Industrial Institute met yesterday, Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell in the chair, and opened the bids for the erection of the Exposition building on Smoky Island. They are as follows:

Cochran & Gilleland—
Butz's plan.....$53,000
Criswell's plan.....48,000
Iron roof, extra.....1,000
J. L. McKain—
Butz's.....$57,736
Wm. Boyd & Son—
Butz's plan, iron roof.....$56,416
Criswell.....50,096
W. J. McMaster—
Own plan.....$49,000
Butz's plan, gravel roof.....55,500
Criswell.....60,000
Frazier Bros., Allegheny—
Butz plan.....$49,750
Criswell.....48,500

After careful consideration of the various bids, the committee awarded the contract to Messrs Frazier Bros., at $49,750. They are to have the building finished in all of its particulars within sixty days, or by September 10th, as the managers are desirous of having the building opened on the 17th, the time for the encampment of the Army of the Potomac, which is to be held in this city at that time.

The buildings have already been fully described in our columns.

EDUCATIONAL.

Further Returns of Election of Teachers.

We continue the reports of the result of the election of teachers in the several wards of the city:

LINCOLN DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

At a meeting of the School Board of Lincoln district, Twenty-first ward, July 6th, the following teachers were unanimously elected:

Principal—L. P. Greves.

Grammar—Miss M. A. Stratton, Miss Annie Robinson, Mr. R. S. Wilkinson.

Intermediate—Miss Annie P. Johnston, Miss Annie E. Stratton, Miss Sallie E. Barley, Miss Ella M. Cargo.

Primary—Miss Lyda J. Young, Miss Louisa McGonigle, Miss Mary F. Blakely, Miss Mary J. Johnson.

There were fourteen applicants from this school for admission to the High School. Twelve passed examination for the Academic Department, one for the Commercial Department, and the remaining one was recommended for re-examination.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT — SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.

In this district, on Tuesday evening, the Directors elected the following:

Principal—D. C. Holmes.

Assistants—Misses Caroline Davis, Mattie McCracken, M. J. Snodgrass, E. J. Getty, E. D. Brown, Mattie Coleman, Sarah A. Leech, Jennie Kinkead, Mary Fleming, Jennie McDonald, S. V. Jeffries, A. E. Hutchinson, A. E. Borland, Mattie E. Hill, Eliza Montgomery and Ella Martin.

Burglars at Work.

Yesterday evening it was discovered that the residence of Mr. Nimick, on Penn avenue, near Fourth street, had been tinkered and entered by burglars. The family are absent from home, and when the house was entered is unknown. The discovery was made by the colored man employed there, when he visited the house. The thieves had a leisurely time of it. They had all the drawers of bureaus, book cases, &c., out and scattered the contents on the floor. They also took a pair of shoes and several pairs of old socks, showing that they must have made exchanges. The loss cannot be ascertained until the family returns.

HOMICIDE AT BRADDOCK.

A Tramp Shot Dead While Attempting to Enter a Dwelling by Force.

The Coroner was notified by telegraph yesterday morning that a man had been shot and killed at Braddock. He proceeded thither at once and held an inquest, at which the following facts were developed:

Mr. C. C. Teeters, of Johnstown, came to Braddock recently to take the position of clerk or superintendent at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. A few days ago Mr. T. took a house near the works, belonging to the company, with the intention of bringing his family from Johnstown and taking up his residence in it. A quantity of furniture had been placed in the house, and a young man named George Gardner, an employee at the works, and who also came from Johnstown, was engaged to watch the premises until the family of Mr. Teeters should move in. About half-past nine o'clock Tuesday night, while Mr. Gardner was sitting in the doorway, a colored man came up to him and asked for a cup, saying he wished to get a drink of water at a spring a short distance from the house. Mr. G. told the man he had no cup for him, after which he got up and entered the house, closing and bolting the door. Looking through a window which the latter had arrived on a train. While thus engaged a train passed along, and the horse became frightened and ran away. In turning a corner the wagon struck a post and was overturned, falling upon the driver, who was dragged over the boulders several feet, breaking his shoulder and inflicting severe bruises upon his head and body. The boy was taken to the house of his parents, where he was attended by Dr. English. His injuries are of a serious nature, and may prove fatal.

A Small Riot.

Last evening Officer McIntyre, of the Allegheny police, arrested a young man named William Hollinger on Ohio street, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The arrest created quite an excitement among the friends of the prisoner, and they attempted a rescue. Other persons sided with the officer, and the result was that several persons were knocked down. Other officers fortunately came upon the scene in time to prevent a bloody riot, and Hollinger and three of his friends, named Robert Brown, William Scott and George Sternagle were taken to the lock-up. The prisoners, who were well supplied with money, deposited various sums for their appearance before Mayor Phillips this morning.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The above named committee held their regular meeting last night. Mr. Price reported that the people residing on Carroll street desired the extension of the water mains to their locality. The committee decided to recommend the same to Councils, provided they authorize the issue of additional bonds. Mechanical Engineer Lowry reported the completion of the engine at the water works, and the committee decided to receive the work from the hands of the contractor, Mr. Hartupee. A number of bills were examined and their payment ordered.

A PROMINENT lady yesterday stepped into the rooms of the Humane Society, and presenting a five dollar bill, stated that she desired a card of membership. When told that the fee for ladies was but one dollar, she donated the balance to the society.

THE CRUSADERS AND THE GRAND JURY.

A Complaint to the Court—An Indignant Grand Jury — Judge Stowe Displeased.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Grand Jury had ignored quite a number of bills against saloon keepers for illegal liquor selling, and had directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. Among the parties who were thus assessed pretty largely for costs was Mr. A. W. Black, who has been very active in the support of the Crusaders. Mr. Black thought the complainants had made out a good case against the defendants, and that the Grand Jury had acted unjustly in putting the costs upon those who were endeavoring to enforce the law.

A COMPLAINT TO THE COURT.

While Judge Stowe was engaged in the murder trial, yesterday forenoon, a petition, signed by A. W. Black and C. G. Haines, was laid upon the Judge's desk. He did not examine it carefully, but seemed displeased at its contents, and made some sharp remarks about interfering with the Grand jury, as he threw the paper upon the clerk's desk. The document was, in substance, as follows:

The crusaders had been complained to by a woman named Mrs. Linker, of Reserve township, that a saloon keeper in that township had been persistently selling liquor to her husband, notwithstanding she had notified him not to do so. She wanted the crusaders to render her some relief, and accordingly thirteen informations were made against the saloon keeper, Frank A. Metz, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday and to minors. When the case came up for a hearing before an alderman there was sufficient evidence to send the case to court and when the case came before the Grand Jury, Linker, the husband of the woman who complained to the Crusaders, testified that he had been getting liquor from Metz on Sundays for six months past. A boy also testified that he purchased cider from Metz. The Grand Jury then ordered the witnesses to leave the room, the petition goes on to state, and ignored the bills and put the costs, over three hundred dollars, on to prosecutors, Black and Haines. The petitioners asked that the Court might grant them relief from what they considered a great injustice.

THE PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury finished their labors yesterday, and before being discharged made the following presentment to the Court:

The Grand Jury of the June session, 1875, respectfully present to your Honors that they passed upon 263 bills of indictment, of which number 231 true bills were found and 137 bills ignored. That they visited the public institutions and found them in good condition, except that the county jail has not sufficient capacity.

The Grand Jury also present that there is a great deal of inattention paid by the officers of the law to the quarterly returns of constables, which has enabled violators of the Liquor law to escape with impunity. It is generally known that there are bars in this city which are kept open day and night and on Sundays, and on election days, and yet the constables of those wards in which these saloons are located make no return of any such violations.

Another matter has been suggested to the Grand Jury by local notices recently published in the city daily papers, viz: The action of the Grand Jury upon liquor bills presented to them by the Assistant District Attorney. Informations in many of these cases are made from information secured by professional informers and by temperance advocates, and when the proof offered to sustain the indictments thereon fail to satisfy the jury, then they, the jury, are reflected upon. As it is not possible for any one outside to know what may be testified to before the jury, so likewise, is it impossible for them to judge of the action of the jury thereon. The jury, are however, impervious to any such remarks, and have a supreme contempt for the persons who may have originated them.

The Grand Jury commend the Assistant District Attorney for his efficiency and attention to the duties of his office.

GEO. H. KUHN, Foreman.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

Hearings at the Central Station.

The Mayor's four o'clock entertainment at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, attracted an unusually large audience.

After disposing of some minor cases—plain drunks—and imposing the usual penalties, His Honor turned his attention to matters of greater moment.

THE CASE WITH A SALOON KEEPER.

Michael Powers, proprietor of a saloon at the corner of First avenue and Grant street, and his son, R. Powers, were charged with resisting officers who attempted to arrest the elder Powers. The testimony of Officer Moore was to this effect: Tuesday afternoon he saw Powers and another man fighting in front of the latter's saloon; he arrested the combatants, but Powers broke away and ran into his house; Officer Coats then came to Moore's assistance, went into the bar-room, found Powers standing behind the bar, and attempted to arrest him. Powers raised a beer glass and was about to strike Coats with it, when the witness (Moore) struck Powers on the head with his night stick, and then threw glasses and bottles to the right, similar missiles to the left, and ditto to the front and rear, driving the officers from the premises.

Officer Coats corroborated the story of Moore in its main features, and added that Powers got him down on the floor during the melee, and that Officer Moore and Powers assisted his father in his onslaught.

For the defense, Alexander McWilliams testified that Officer Moore arrested only the man with whom Powers was fighting, and that up to the time when Powers went into his house he had not been in the custody of any officer. After the combat had been taken a short distance away from the saloon certain persons said to the officer that he should arrest Powers, and that he released the other combatant and went back to arrest Powers.

Several other witnesses corroborated McWilliams in his statement that Powers was not arrested outside of his house.

Mr. Daniels, who was in the saloon at the beginning of the trouble, swore that the man with whom Powers had the scuffle on the sidewalk was a disorderly person, whom he had ejected from the house. When officer Coats entered the saloon, Powers asked him if he had a warrant for him; Coats replied that he could arrest him without a warrant. Then the trouble commenced.

After hearing the evidence the Mayor fined Powers and his son $25 each, which was paid. Powers announced his intention of prosecuting the officers for aggravated assault and battery, and the latter will most likely get into the Criminal Court.

A SOUTH SIDE BOILER'S COMPLAINT.

The next case called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Roxbury and a boy named Mullen, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Thos. Davis, also residing on the South Side. Davis alleges that about four o'clock yesterday morning, in company with his wife, he was on his way to East Liberty. Near the Pennsylvania Forge, on Second avenue, the prosecutor and his companion were accosted by Roxbury and another man, who insulted Mrs. Davis by throwing their arms around her, and when Davis interfered Roxbury turned upon him and struck him several times. He also pulled Mrs. Davis' hair.

At the hearing Roxbury was identified as one of the assailants, but Mullen was not. Roxbury was held in $300 for trial, and Mullen was discharged.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Boy Thrown From a Wagon and Dragged Over Boulders.

About half-past five o'clock last evening, a boy named William Schmunk, son of Frederick Schmunk, a baker, residing at No. 354 Carson street, South Side, met with a serious accident. He was driving the wagon of a butcher named Henry Fiel, and had stopped with the wagon at the boardwalk, above the Birmingham depot of the Pan Handle road, for the purpose of taking away a lot of calves which had arrived on a train. While thus engaged a train passed along, and the horse became frightened and ran away. In turning a corner the wagon struck a post and was overturned, falling upon the driver, who was dragged over the boulders several feet, breaking his shoulder and inflicting severe bruises upon his head and body. The boy was taken to the house of his parents, where he was attended by Dr. English. His injuries are of a serious nature, and may prove fatal.

A Small Riot.

Last evening Officer McIntyre, of the Allegheny police, arrested a young man named William Hollinger on Ohio street, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The arrest created quite an excitement among the friends of the prisoner, and they attempted a rescue. Other persons sided with the officer, and the result was that several persons were knocked down. Other officers fortunately came upon the scene in time to prevent a bloody riot, and Hollinger and three of his friends, named Robert Brown, William Scott and George Sternagle were taken to the lock-up. The prisoners, who were well supplied with money, deposited various sums for their appearance before Mayor Phillips this morning.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The above named committee held their regular meeting last night. Mr. Price reported that the people residing on Carroll street desired the extension of the water mains to their locality. The committee decided to recommend the same to Councils, provided they authorize the issue of additional bonds.